

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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TO-DAYS AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Tommaso Salvini. "Samson."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Halsted street, between Madison and State. Engagement of M. A. Rothemund. "David Garrick."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Augusta Larcom. "Camille."

GLOBE THEATRE.—Desplaines street, between Madison and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Alice Marion. "The Boy Detectives."

MYSTERY OPERA.—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Simon. "Ministers and Conquerors."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 6, 1874.

Henry Clews & Co., whose failure was one of the earliest and largest in the panic last summer, announces that they are ready to pay all their obligations in full. In their circular stating this they attribute their recovery largely to the forbearance of their creditors.

City Treasurer O'Hara made a personal demand yesterday on ex-Treasurer Gage for the amount of the deficit in his accounts. The matter is expected to be one of the first to come before the Grand Jury, which will begin its session as soon as the panel of jurors is complete.

Gov. Taylor and the other State officers elect of Wisconsin were installed yesterday, at Madison, with the usual ceremonies. The Republicans find themselves dispossessed of the gubernatorial chair for the first time since 1855, and of the entire State Government for the first time since 1859.

The first business done by the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, which met yesterday, was to refer a resolution asking for the repeal of the salary-grab to a Special Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to censure President Grant for signing the bill. The Committee were ordered to report to-day.

Richland County, Ohio, is the latest victim of the emotional dishonesty so fashionably among metropolitans of public money. Its Treasurer has left, leaving his accounts more than a hundred thousand dollars short. Like all the others, Mr. Rowland was honest, and not out of trouble only by obliging his friends with loans of money which did not belong to him. His bondsmen are able to hold the county good against the law.

Gen. Parvin's coup d'etat can hardly fail to add to the complexity of Spanish politics, especially for distant observers, but it has produced no turbulent outbreaks at Madrid or in the Provinces. The new Government is recognized by the forces besieging Cartagena, and at the Capital it is accepted without any visible hesitation, perhaps as much because Parvin's troops are in full possession of the city and the national militia is disarmed, as for any better reasons.

Two Legislatures are in session in Louisiana, representing the Kellogg and the McEnery Governments. The latter body has no quorum, and does not propose to do anything more than prepare an address to Congress. Gov. Kellogg's message to his Legislature is devoted largely to the finances of the State, and the statement of a plan for restoring its credit by funding its debt at 60 cents on the dollar.

Some work for the unemployed of this city will be furnished by the action of the Common Council last evening. They directed the Board of Public Works to take the necessary steps for the removal of the Court-House debris, and authorized the excavation of the South Branch of the Chicago River at Twenty-second street, and the placing of the material excavated in those streets which need it for the protection of their owners.

The Secretary of the Senate, yesterday, made the report called for by that body in relation to the compensation of Senators from the foundation of the Government. It gives all the laws changing the rate of their pay, and shows that all of them were retroactive, though none of them were for so long a period as the last, which has excited so much indignation. This last-holiday law is the first under which any Senator has been known to return any of the increased salary.

The unemployed workmen of New York made an attempt yesterday to get the ear of the municipal authorities, but were not treated as deferentially as their brethren of Chicago. The gravest of the New York malcontents is that the public work is done by contract, and not by day's work. About a thousand of them held a mass-meeting, and marched with a Committee of Five at their head to the City Hall, to interview the Mayor and the heads of Departments, but no one of the city authorities was found to give them audience.

The Committee appointed to revise the laws of this State have prepared 82 bills making important changes in the statute law of Illinois. The criminal law, the liquor law, and the gaming and blinding laws are named among those in which important changes have been made. The members of the Committee are reported to be very sanguine that their work will be accepted by the Legislature. They commenced it by the boast that they have done as much in seven months as the revisers of the United States Statutes did in seven years, but rapidly of execution is not the highest merit to be claimed and careful work as revision ought to be.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with moderate activity in the aggregate. Meats, pork was quiet, and 10@12c per lb. mfr higher, closing at \$14.40@14.50c each, and \$14.50@15.00c seller. Lard was active, and 5@10c per lb. higher, closing at \$16.00@16.50c each, and \$16.00@16.50c seller February. Hams were quiet and strong at \$16.00@16.50c for shippers, 7@10c for short ribs, 7@10c for sliced ham, and 8@10c for sweet pickled ham. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm, closing at

\$6.30@6.35 per 100 lbs. Highwines were active and 10c stronger, closing at \$6c per gallon. Flour was quiet and strong. Wheat was active and 2@3c higher, closing at \$1.22@1.25c each, and \$1.25@1.25c seller February. Corn was in good demand and 5@6c higher, closing at \$1.25@1.25c each, and \$1.25@1.25c seller February. Oats were more active and 3@4c higher, closing at \$1.00@1.05c each, and \$1.05@1.05c seller February. Barley was quiet and firm at 77c. Barley was in better demand and higher, closing at \$1.42 for No. 2, and \$1.20 for No. 3, both "regular." Live hogs were active and strong at \$4.20@5.50c. Cattle and sheep were in good demand and unchanged.

The debate on the Salary bill in the Senate yesterday turned on the amendment offered by Senator Pratt, who proposed that all the members of the present Congress shall be paid at the rate of \$5,000 a year, and shall be made to reimburse the Treasury for the additional pay they have drawn since March 4, 1873. The amendment was opposed by Senators Logan, Morill, and Stewart, and advocated by Senators Thurman and Edmunds, who declared themselves in favor of any measure that would help repair the wrong that had been done. An attempt will be made to bring the bill to vote to-day.

The question for our Washington Senators to solve is not concerning Williams' fitness, but for conveniences sake, the labor question, was renewed yesterday by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to report on the general condition of the laboring classes, the division of the products of labor between them and capitalists, and how these are affected by the commercial, financial, and currency laws of the country. Very much the same ground is covered by the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hoar probably drew the hint for his bill from its operations.

The alleged decease of the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican principle was very vigorously contradicted in the House of Representatives yesterday, by Alexander H. Stephens, in his speech in opposition to the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and assured the country that this vital principle would continue to live as long as thunder and lightning, and several other natural phenomena which he named, continued to appear. Mr. Stephens delivered a long written speech in opposition to the bill, which he defended, not from prejudice against any class or race, but because it was beyond the constitutional powers of Congress, and because the technical evasions of which Gen. Howard availed himself, made out a case which was much more analytic than the general whitewashing of the majority report.

The Supreme Court abhors this nomination of the Freedmen's Bureau; as that body is constituted, it will be withdrawn by the President. The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands was established under the supervision of the War Department, to last during the War and one year after, and it was to have control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from the Rebel States, and the management of abandoned lands in the same territory. Subsequent acts of Congress enlarged the jurisdiction of this Bureau, and placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Commissioner for settling up claims and paying expenses connected with refugees and freedmen that were not otherwise provided for. In 1868 and 1869, the large sum of \$10,750,550 was appropriated for these purposes, in addition to the lands and other property acquired from confiscated and abandoned estates at the South, which have been estimated to be equal to the amount of the appropriations. The charges made by Mr. Wood were, in substance, that Gen. Howard had used \$500,000 of public money to buy the land and erect the buildings for the Howard University without authority of law; that part of this land was disposed of improperly to members of his own family and staff; that bonds of the First Congregational Church were taken in payment for some portions of the land, which were accounted for as cash; that Howard was interested in the sale of poor building material used in the erection of the University; that he had also given his consent that he had advanced money on bonds of the Young Men's Christian Association which were reckoned as cash in his accounts; that he had a personal interest in a farm bought with public money and sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices; and, generally, that he had turned the management of the Freedmen's Bureau to his personal and political profit. These charges were referred, and, after investigation, were, a general conspiracy to settle up and, as it were, a general cover-up to conceal the true character of the Committee.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain was up before the Senate yesterday, but action on it was deferred, apparently in the belief that Mr. Cushing was the President's next choice for Chief-justice, and that his name would be submitted in place of that of the obnoxious Attorney-General.

President Burroughs, of the Chicago University, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees, and its acceptance will probably follow. The reasons which impel Dr. Burroughs to sever a connection which has existed for sixteen years are stated in his letter, which is given elsewhere. They are in brief that he feels he ought no longer to carry the double burden of presiding over the educational affairs of the University and at the same time laboring to put its finances in a solvent condition. The Committee to which his resignation was referred propose that it be accepted, and that thereupon Dr. Burroughs be made Chancellor of the University, so that he may give his undivided energies to congenial duties.

The economy which the whole people may practice consists of the sum of the economies of individuals, and this can be regulated by no rule. Each person will be a law unto himself, but there are some savings of really gigantic importance and magnitude which can be effected by the force of public opinion. During the past ten years, and even longer, there has been, as it were, a general conspiracy to settle up and, as it were, a general cover-up to conceal the true character of the Committee.

The nomination of Attorney-General Williams as Chief-Justice, it is positively stated, will be withdrawn to-day by the President. President Grant visited the Capitol yesterday on the novel strand of presenting the nomination for confirmation, just as he had lobbied for the San Domingo scheme, but the surprising result is reported that his eyes were opened by the Senators whom he summoned to consultation to the mistake he had made, and he left them with the assurance given above. The nomination of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain was up before the Senate yesterday, but action on it was deferred, apparently in the belief that Mr. Cushing was the President's next choice for Chief-justice, and that his name would be submitted in place of that of the obnoxious Attorney-General.

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nothing of his learning on the Beach. As Attorney-General he has been a laughing-stock even to his associate Cabinet members, most of whom, in an intellectual sense, must carry an umbrella to cast any shadow whatever. As a successor of Marshall, Taney, or Chase, Mr. Williams would enter the Supreme Court to preside under circumstances not so favorable. He would be called upon to pronounce the views of a Court with whose previous decisions neither his early practices in an Iowa village, nor his rustic experience in the frontier country of Oregon, nor his presence at Cabinet dinner, nor even the charms of his wife would render him familiar. He would be expected to solve legal enigmas of cases which an O'Connor, or Evans, or Drummond had argued with the accumulated resources of a long life of industry and learning, in a manner to harmonize with the magnificent structure of American jurisprudence, of which very able jurists have laid the foundations. Of course, the probability is that Caligula's horse, when made Counsel, would restore the independence of the Roman Senate. The most that can be said for Williams is, that a worse appointment might possibly have been made.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

Gen. Howard's case, now before Congress on charges preferred by the Secretary of War, has already been under the consideration of Congress. In 1870, Mr. Fernando Wood submitted to the House of Representatives fifteen specific charges against Gen. Howard, which were referred to a Committee consisting of eight Republicans and two Democrats. Three of the Republicans members of the Committee had previously been agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. At that time, and under similar circumstances, it was not surprising that Gen. Howard should have been exonerated by the majority report of the Committee, which was so sweeping and fulsome in its acquittal that it was expected to silence all the suspicion which had been raised against him, and to strengthen all other efforts at investigation. The minority report, however, presented his case more minutely, and, in spite of the technical evasions of which Gen. Howard availed himself, made out a case which was much more analytic than the general whitewashing of the majority report.

THE SALARY BILL.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5. The local money market is quiet, and, though there is a fair demand for money, all the regular customers of the banks are being accommodated freely. The port-packers are still largely in debt to the banks, but, according to the usual experience, they will be collecting largely on their contracts after the middle of the current month, and considerable amounts of their money will be in the market to invest in business papers in February. The early movements of the hog crop has disbursed a larger amount of money in the country during the last two months than usual during the corresponding period of previous years. The result is, that the merchants are collecting with better success than usual, and are therefore saving but little accommodation from the banks. Everybody now seems to promise an easy money market after the middle of this month.

New York exchange is still in demand at 500 per \$1,000 premium.

In addition to the list of January dividends on local stocks printed in this column yesterday, we note that:

The West Chicago Railway Company paid a 3½ per cent dividend for the quarter ending Dec. 31. This, with two extra dividends of 2½ per cent each paid some months ago, makes a total of 15 per cent cash dividends paid to the Year 1873.

The Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company paid a 5 per cent dividend Jan. 1, being the first since the great fire of October, 1871.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has declared a 5 per cent quarterly dividend payable January 10. A 5 per cent dividend was paid on November 10 out of profits of the year up to that date.

INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE AND EXPENSE.

Nothing shows the arrival of business during the last month of 1873 more positively than the great increase of internal revenue receipts over the estimates of the probable receipts made by the Secretary of the Treasury in November.

In his report to Congress at the opening of the session, he stated that the internal revenue receipts for the three months ending November 1 were \$62,660,000, and also gave the January and February 1873 receipts, which indicated a marked increase over the same period of the previous year.

The total internal revenue receipts for the month of December, 1873 were \$47,224,472, it is therefore, the average receipts for the last six months should equal only those of December, 1873, it would give a total of \$66,880,000 for the year ending June 31, 1874, or nearly \$11,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury in November.

Even as late as December 16, Commissioner Douglas estimated that the receipts for December would probably be \$67,000,000, it is seen, however, that the income was only half the last half of the month.

He also stated that the income was only half the month of the month. The following is the estimate of the probable receipts for the year before the end of December:

For January \$66,880,000

For February 5,800,000

For March 5,000,000

For April 5,000,000

For May 5,000,000

For June 5,000,000

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Even as late as December 16, Commissioner Douglas estimated that the receipts for December would probably be \$67,000,000, it is seen, however, that the income was only half the last half of the month.

He also stated that the income was only half the month of the month. The following is the estimate of the probable receipts for the year before the end of December:

For January \$66,880,000

For February 5,800,000

For March 5,000,000

For April 5,000,000

For May 5,000,000

For June 5,000,000

For July 5,000,000

For August 5,000,000

For September 5,000,000

For October 5,000,000

For November 5,000,000

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SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the State Legislature in Adjourned Session To-Day.

The Railroad Commission Fix "Reasonable Maximum Rates of Charges."

Arbitrary Classification of the Railroads by Groups.

Movement for the Abolition of the Railroad and Other State Boards.

Appropriations for Charitable Institutions—Revision of the Statutes.

Investigation of the Penitentiary Bath—The Mayor's Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A LEGISLATIVE SALARY-GRAB.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5.—The members of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly will have to draw \$5 a day each from the State. This action is in violation of the spirit of the new Constitution, which provides for biennial and not for annual sessions, but this General Assembly never had any profound reverence for the Constitution. That there exists no emergency to justify the expense of a session is shown by the fact that, if they were not coming of their own accord and without an invitation, the Governor would never have called them together. He could find no good reason for summoning them in extra session, and neither can the members themselves. They talk of the Railroad law, when it probably will not be touched, and about revising the statutes, as if that could not be done by the next Legislature at least as well, and perhaps better. There is absolutely nothing that may be done that could not be postponed for another year without detriment to the public welfare. But here they are coming, and here they will be, and here they will stay. The Farmers' Movement has scared many of them into a belief that they will never come back, and they have made up their minds to make hay while the sun shines.

Prolonging the session beyond to-morrow is perpetrating a salary-grab on a small scale. There is no hope they will leave here short of two months, and it may be three or four. Legislation moves in mysterious ways. There are no passes this time. It is worse than drawing their teeth to make them pay fare like their constituents. They cannot go home as often as of yore, and they may stick closer to their work while here, but if they ever do go home it will be hard work getting them back in a hurry. They will be likely to remain three weeks and adjourn for two more, their pay during the interim being sufficient to take them home and bring them back. Then there will be three weeks more work and another adjournment, and so on until fine weather scatters them for good.

THE STATE BOARDS.

There is a strong feeling of hostility to State Boards, and it is to be expected that the State will be asked to abolish the Railroad and Warehouse Commissions, and transfer their authority to some of the State officers—perhaps the Attorney-General. The abolitionists argue that the Board has done its work, and that it is time to let it go. The question is, for which it has nothing to show but a bulky biennial report of visits to institutions. The members of both Houses are anxious to adopt any economic measure, and are ready to do so. The members of the Legislature are in no position to do so, and the members of the Board are in no position to do so. The appointment rests with the Governor.

THE PENITENTIARY BATH.

This is a hot topic to take money from the people, but it is no doubt that several of the State institutions will demand appropriations they could not get but for the kindness of the Legislature in holding an extra session. Elgin will be the first to demand it, and the others will follow, for whom there will be accommodation in the new building before the close of the year if the building is finished. The Reform School wants to enlarge its bath to a capacity of \$200,000, and is asking for it in the Senate appropriation. The Soldiers' Home at Normal is asking for \$200,000 for a Feeble-Minded Institute at Jacksonville. The Soldiers' Home at Normal needs money for clothing and some new furniture. It would not be a life-saver to the reforming institutions if they all needed something.

THE REVENGE.

The Revision Committee appointed to work during the recess has come into their lobbies. They will sit on three-hills, making a book of about 500 pages. Members of the Committee boast that they have done in seven months as much work as would have been done by the State Revisors in seven years.

A PERSONAL TIE.

An accident of a personal character occurred the other day to the Hon. Francis Campbell Senator from Lafayette County. The political importance of the casualty consists this: The Republicans have a majority of 100 in the Legislature, and if the accident should detain him from taking his seat, the body will be at a tie. Campbell's injury was inflicted by a runaway, and the question is much modified: "Who scared the horse?"

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY PARTY IN THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DR. MORSE, Jan. 5.—Gov. Bagley has come here to help the organization of the Lower House to the Anti-Monopolists. Most of the Anti-Monopoly representatives are expected here this week, and will be held on Saturday evening. Through correspondence, it has been ascertained that with but two or three exceptions, the members elected to oppose the regular Republican ticket will go into the Anti-Monopoly caucus. These will not go into the work shop of two by different men, at different times, without any definite system. The Special Committee will be of great service, and hope the bills will be passed without amendment. This is very improbable, and it is not likely a single bill will become a law just as they reported it.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

It is not believed that the Railroad law will be amended. In obedience to the Commissioners have prepared and published "schedules of reasonable maximum rates of charge for the transportation of passengers and freight on railroads in this State." The schedules will go into effect on the 15th inst., when the law provides they shall be "prior to the adoption of a schedule of reasonable maximum rates."

DOUBBLE-BARRELED LEGISLATORS.

It is intimated that a resolution will be introduced in the Judiciary Committee to require the Legislature to make a new law. From the special committee from both Houses will be appointed, as the regular committee could never agree on law. Being too numerous, they were harmonious and agreed to the following:

THE MARSH'S BILL.

It will probably be introduced at the opening of the session. If the Cook County delegation is solid in its favor, it will go through otherwise it will not have a chance. They are not bold; they never were, and they never will be.

A FEW AND SALARY BILL.

Mr. Bourne has prepared and will introduce a bill to amend the existing County Judge law, so as to make the fees of the County Clerk, the Sheriff, and Recorder's office, which it is claimed do not produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses. In the County Clerk's office, the fees will be increased on account of sale-redeemptions, and for other services now performed gratis. The increase in the Sheriff's fees will be general, and for other services now performed gratis, to the amount of \$100 a year, instead of \$5 a year, the present rate. What increase of revenue will be produced by the bill has not been estimated.

THE PENITENTIARY RATES.

Action will be taken looking to a thorough examination of the rates of the convicts in the State institutions. The frequent fare fails the law to meet the rate principle. Having noted also they seem to have adopted that, adding something to each case for handling. They had to bear in mind all through that they could not charge a greater sum for a shorter distance in any case, and in order that they might not get too high before they reached the end of the road they had to begin with very low rates, and then go up. The result is that it costs almost as much to handle a car 10 miles as 100 it is attached to a train, and that they cannot afford to haul freight short distances at the low rates, and so on. The result is that the schedules allow higher rates for long distances than are charged by the roads, but in every instance the rates for the shorter distances are reduced. The rate for passengers in this group was fixed at three or four cents per mile. There was no difficulty in fixing an arbitrary rate of three cents per mile for passengers, though why it was fixed at three and not two, or four, or any other number, is not apparent. The freight rates were more difficult to fix. Having noted also they seem to have adopted that, adding something to each case for handling. They had to bear in mind all through that they could not charge a greater sum for a shorter distance in any case, and in order that they might not get too high before they reached the end of the road they had to begin with very low rates, and then go up. The result is that it costs almost as much to handle a car 10 miles as 100 it is attached to a train, and that they cannot afford to haul freight short distances at the low rates, and so on. The result is that the schedules allow higher rates for long distances than are charged by the roads, but in every instance the rates for the shorter distances are reduced. The rate for first-class passengers, which is paid for distances of 12 miles and less, is 3 cents; for 12 miles, 12 cents; for 50 miles and less than 51 miles, 27 cents; for 100 miles and less than 101 miles, 37 cents; for 200 miles and less than 201 miles, 46 cents, and so on. These rates may give an idea of the rates for first-class passengers in the "standard group." The remaining groups are as follows:

SECOND GROUP—Michigan Central; Lake Shore & Michigan; Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; Illinois Central; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & North Western; Illinois & Michigan; Lake Shore & Michigan; Toledo, Peoria & Wabash; Wabash & Western; Ohio & Mississippi; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

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The quantity of grain handled by the Western

Louis—5¢ cents per mile for passengers and 5 per cent above standard for freight.

FOURTH GROUP—Peoria, Peoria & Jacksonville; Rockford, North Island & St. Louis—5¢ cents per mile for passengers and 10 per cent above standard for freight.

FIFTH GROUP—Galesburg, Clinton & Springfield; Clinton, Rockford & Nephi; Peoria, Lincoln & Decatur; St. Louis & Southeastern; Springfield & Southeastern; Cairo & Vincennes; and all other organized roads in the State—4 cents per mile for passengers and 15 per cent above standard for freight.

ELEVATING ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO during the past season, as reported to the Board of Trade yesterday, was \$6,000,000 bushels.

POLITICAL

The Political Revolution in Wisconsin—Officers Installed—Contest for the Milwaukee County Judgeship—Probate Tie in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WISCONSIN, Jan. 5.—The Republicans who have gained a foothold in the Wisconsin Capital by the election of Bashford over Barnow for Governor, in 1855, and elected an entire State legislature in 1856, to-day.

EVACUATED THE STATE OFFICES, and the Reformation is in and took possession of the State offices elected in November last, being inaugurated with but little ceremony in the presence of quite a number of citizens of this and other parts of the State, including several prominent men who have been in the city. The old officials who were in the city and all the new State officers assembled in the Executive Chamber at noon, and under direction of J. L. Jackson, the new Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the Supreme Court-room and then with the Judges.

TO THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,

Gov. W. H. Seward, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General Barlow escorting their successors, the other old State officers acting in the city. In the presence of numerous spectators, Chief Justice Dixon

read the opinion of the court to the new officials, the band playing "Hail Columbia" at the beginning, and the "Star Spangled Banner" to close.

The various committees, the schedules that they are good sense anyway,

but the following are all that the new officers, or being interviewed to-day, would admit were set up:

EXECUTIVE—Lieut. G. W. Bird, State Auditor, Private Secretary; John J. Martin, State Auditor; John S. Dean, of Madison, Assistant State-Secretary; John T. L. Tullis, of Madison, Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the Supreme Court-room and then with the Judges.

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